

A
NARRATIVE
OF THE
Adventures
OF
LEWIS MAROTT,
PILOT-ROYAL
OF
The Gallies of *FRANCE.*

Giving an Account of his Slavery under
the *Turks*, his Escapes out of it,
and other strange occurrences
that ensued thereafter.

Translated from the French Copy.

L O N D O N :

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A Narrative of the Adventures of
LEWIS MAROTT, *Pilot*
Royal of France, &c.



IN the time when
 His Most Christian
 Majesty, the present
 French King, was
 in *Provence*, an Of-
 ficer of the late
 deceased Queen-Mother, walking
 in the principal place of *Arles*,
 where the Court was at that time,
 perceived a man, who by his habit
 of a Mariner, by his short hair,
 his great Mustachoes, and his tan'd
 countenance, made him judg, that
 he was neither of that Town, nor

one belonging to the Court : and for as much as he earnestly looked upon all those which were then a walking there, he seemed to look about whether he could not know some one or other there : which occasioned the aforesaid Officer more diligently to confidet him ; which when he had done, he imagin'd that he had seen him in some place heretofore. And afterwards coming nearer to him, he demanded of him, Whether he had ever been in *Barbary* ? Several times (replied this unknown person) ; but (pursued he) did I never see you at *Tunis* ? At that very word the tone of his voice, and some lineaments of his visage, made him remember it was Captain *Marot*, with whom he had been

been some time at the Consuls of *Tunis* about eight years since. After the mutual embraces of one another, the aforesaid Officer coming to understand of him, that he was come from *Rome* to *Arles* with Letters of Recommendation from Cardinal *Antonio* to Cardinal *Mazarine*, to try if he could obtain the place or office of Pilot-Royal of the Gallies belonging to the *French King*, thought that he ought to assist him to the uttermost of his power, at leastwise to get him some acquaintance and friendship in a Court, where he knew not to whom he might address himself to be introduced. And as he remembred, *Marot* had heretofore made the recital to him of his extraordinary Adventures,

tures, he doubted not but this might be a very fit means whereby he might win the friendship of those whom he might have need of. This obliged him to bring him to dinner to the Office of the Queens Gentlemen of the Chamber, where he presented him to the company as one of his most familiar friends, and as one that deserved to be succoured in the extremity which his Courage and the traverses of his life had cast him into.

All of them gave him a very good reception; and being prompted by curiosity, they asked him many Questions, which he could not immediately resolve; which was the occasion that for the satisfaction of the whole Company
at

his at one and the same time, so soon
by as Dinner was done, he made
of relation of his whole History
ed near upon the matter in these ve-
im ry words,

I Am (*said he*) of this Pro-
vince, born in the Town of
Ciontat: My Parents were
such as had more Honour for
their patrimony, than Goods of
Fortune. And forasmuch as I had
st always a particular inclination to
the Sea, I was not above ten or
y twelve years old, when I made
n my first Voyage, which was to
m *Alexandretta*, in a *Polach* of *Cion-*
d *tat*. After I had served some years
h as *Monssy*, that is to say, Captains
a Boy; considering the small For-
y tune I was like to meet with in

my Fathers House, I took up a resolution to endeavour to obtain mine by the Sea, which, as you know, *Gentlemen*, is the true theater of *Fortune*. And forasmuch as the way to make ones self capable of higher employments, is to begin by such as are lower and more laborious; I entred my self as Mariner in a Vessel that was bound for *Alexandria*. This Voyage was followed by many others, for the most part succesful; insomuch that I had already got something whereof to make some small beginning of Traffique by a Voyage from *Alexandret* to *France*. We were therein about thirty men, as well Mariners as passengers; our Navigation was succesful enough, till we came to *Maltha*,

Maltha, where we sounded; there the *Chevalier de Bois Bandrand*, having a mind to return from thence into *France*, embarked in our ship.

Steering our course very successfully, we perceived one morning four sail that gave us the chase; we were not above four leagues from the small Island of *Africa*, called *Pantellerie*, where the disposition of the season was so contrary to us, and so favourable to our pursuers, that though we were becalmed, yet they had a very good wind; insomuch that they approached near to us within a Cannon-shot, in less than two hours.

Knowing them now at last to be *Corfsairs* of *Tunis*, we disposed our selves

selves to the Combat, notwithstanding the great inequality of our Forces: All of us took up a resolution rather to lose our lives than our liberty.

Immediately they attacqued us, and plyed us so well with their Cannon, that after we had engaged some ten hours, many of our men being dead, our Vessel almost having lost all her tackling, and being ready to sink, they boarded us at last, and became Masters of our ship.

When I saw the fury of the first onset was great, and that the *Turks* although they were already Masters of the ship, *bastinado'd* the first Christians that they got into their hands; I climbed up speedily to the top of the Main Mast. I let half an hour

hour pass, they not perceiving all the while that I was there. Seeing now that all was appeased, and that they began to think upon remedying the disorders of the ship, I put my self in a posture of working; and hearing that many of them called the chief Commander *Mustapha Raiz*, I also tender'd my self to him, and calling him by the same name, demanded of him, if it should please him I should do such or such a thing. Now I knew well enough that it was convenient to do it at that time, insomuch as he said to me, *Do it presently*. I made use of this stratagem, that so coming into their hands not till their fury was over, and till I had made my self known to them,

and

and qualified them by some small service that I did for them, I might avoid their *Bastinadoes* that I stood in fear of. This succeeded so well to me, that I was in a manner the only person that was exempt from their cruel treatments.

After we were all chained, the *Turkish* Vessel and the Prize made sale towards *Tunis*; where, so soon as we were arrived, we were parted amongst those that were sharers, as being owners of the Pirate ship. The Bashaw chose me for his Dividend, and sent me into a place called the *Bath*, which is in a manner a little Cloister, wherein he kept good store of slaves; I found there some of my Comrades; and for as much as I have always had the advantage

tage

tage of being well known, some Merchants of *Provence* which were at *Tunis*, coming to hear of my misfortune, came to see me, and one amongst them lent me seven or eight *Piasters*. This small sum of money did marvelously accommodate me, and gave me the occasion of helping the *Chevalier de Bois Brandrand*, and my other Comrades, the greatest part of which being much wounded, and without any money, were in a most miserable condition. That I might succeed in this affair the more profitably for them, and the more commodiously for my self, I asked the favour of the Guardian *Bachy* of the *Bath*, to give me leave to do what I could toward the getting of something whereby

whereby I might help them, that
so they might be recovered from
their wounds the sooner.

He having given me this liber-
ty, I bestowed five or six *Piasters*
in *Tobacco*, and some other small
trifles, which I sold by retail. God
blessed my small Trade in such a
manner, that in a very few days I
saw my money doubled. And for
as much as I am a man of that
humour, that what I gain easily,
I spend in like sort, I got together
one day the aforesaid *Chevalier*,
my Captain, and seven or eight
of the principal of our Comrades,
and brought them to a Tavern to
make merry, and paid for them
all, and afterwards gave them over
and above each one a *Piafter*. We
were in this condition, when the
Galleys

Galleys of *Algiers* touched in at *Tunis*, to go to the *Levant*; and in regard that we belonged to the *Levantines*, they gave us to them of *Algiers*, who promised them in exchange, to go to the Coasts of *Italy*, to take some slaves of those Countreys, and to re-deliver them the same number; because that our *Patrons*, willing to return to the *Levant*, had rather have *Italians* than us. So now we are all in Galleys, except the aforesaid *Chevalier*, who remained in chains at *Tunis*.

The Galleys of *Algiers* and *Tunis* being ten in number, set forth, and arrived together at the Coasts of *Calabria*, and by the Counsel of a Runnagate of that Countrey they surprized by night
a small

a small Town called *Otaya*, they sacked it, and pillaged it, and made slaves of all that could not save themselves by flight. In all my life I never saw a like desolation; all was halled pell mell into the Galleys. Great store of Monks and Nuns had the same treatments; even many Infants that were yet at the breasts, were made Captives before they knew what liberty was.

The Galleys having sailed up and down near the shore for almost the space of a day, waited, if any of the neighbouring places would come to redeem any one, according to the custom. But nobody coming, whether it were for want of money, or charity, or else that there were hardly any more
per-

persons upon that Coast, they took towards the *Levant*, and carried away all those miserable and unfortunate people.

Our Voyage was very quiet till we came to *Valone*, where the Christian Army having surprized those ten Galleys of *Barbary*, they were constrained, as all *Europe* knows, to fall upon the shelves or quicksands; where after they had landed us all, they left the Galleys to the Christians, and conducted us all to *Constantinople*. There it was that these new slaves were sold, excepting two fair Damosels that were presented to the Grand Seignior.

For my part, falling into the hands of one *Murdat*, or *Amurat*, at that time Bassa of *Cyprus*,

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I was

I was put in a Galley, which parted thence shortly after with some others for the Sea.

Several years past, that I was continually in this misery; Voyages were often made: but because I am afraid of troubling you too much, if I should reckon up all the particularities, I will come to the most important point of all my History.

Twelve years had lingred away since the loss of my liberty; neither did I find my self as yet in any likelihood of being able to recover it. Now the Galley in which I was, meeting with four others of *Constantinople*, in the parts of *Alexandria* of *Egypt*, those that had the command of it, having a mind to refresh themselves there

there for some weeks, caused all the Oars to be carried to the Magazines that are near the Port, that thereby they might take away all occasions from the Christians of laying any design for their flight.

These necessary means being taken away from them, and all the slaves being under the chains, except the Scribes, the Captains were also without fear of any such thing happening, and only left about twenty Soldiers for the guard of each Galley.

Long it was that I had meditated upon some means for saving my self alone, or at leastwise with some few of my Comrades, but I found no possibility thereof. That small knowledg which God

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had

had given me for the affairs of the Sea, had always been hurtful to me ; and my Patron loving me as being a necessary person to him, oft told me, that I should never hope to return into my Country, and that he would have me dye with him. Moreover, knowing me to be of an active spirit, and fit for contriving any thing, he made me be looked to more narrowly than the rest ; insomuch that I did not know almost either what to do or think. I saw nothing whereon to found any hope of liberty : and considering with myself that I was to pass the rest of my life at the Oar , those long years presented themselves to me, being accompanied with so many inevitable miseries, that if it had
not

not been for the apprehension of changing them into greater, I had endeavoured to terminate them by giving my self death. This thought alone, I say, of being always chained to a Galley, bruised with blows, ill fed, almost naked, exposed to the rigors of cold and heat, and never to lye in a bed, did so incense my Courage to enterprize all that I could for my deliverance from these miseries, that those designs which were least possible and most perillous, seemed to me easie and without danger.

Under this consideration it was, that I enterprized to make an insurrection among the *Chiourmes* of the five Gallies, and to cause them all to embarque in one.

I confess at first I was astonished at the greatness of this Design, and the difficulty of executing it. To which much was added by the improbability that I foresaw there would be to keep the secret, before that so many slaves of divers Nations, of different Perswasions, of Religions and Humours opposite one to another, could be well instructed therein, and come to an agreement about the means and time of the execution of an Enterprize so perillous. But being fully resolved to revenge my self, to save my self, or to dye, I put all to the hazzard, having nothing to fear the loss of.

I had always done whatsoever I was able, to make my self beloved

ved of the Soldiers, and by the Slaves that were near to the Bench that I belonged to. The which that I might the better effect, I gave them part of those dryed fruits, and other trifles, that the Captain of the *Provincial* ships had heretofore given me. Yea, and forasmuch as I had from time to time sent me from my Countrey some moneys, I also treated these Companions of my misery, so that they commonly called me in that Galley, *The Rich Slave*.

Now about this time, and in the conjuncture whereof I have spoken, having by good fortune some money by me, I invited all the *Scribes* of the Gallies to come on *Friday* to dine with me at my Bench, that so under this

pretence I might discover to them my design with more ease and less danger of suspicion. The Scribes (as I told you) are without any other Irons but one shackle upon their legs, that so they may be able freely to perform their function. They failed not to come about noon-tide, which was the hour that I had appointed them. There was near us a *Turkish* Soldier that narrowly watched us, and who being not willing to let us meet together thus, but upon condition that we spake always the *Frank* Tongue, which he understood, troubled us much, in regard that he not leaving us one minute, I could not propose my affair to my Guests: I thought it expedient therefore, that to make him

him the less severe an observer of our discourse, and of our actions, it were best to engage him to dine with us, which he did without any great invitation. All dinner long (which continued a pretty while) there past several discourses of our Adventures and Combats; which was so far from advancing my affair, that it spent that time which I destined to make a declaration thereof unto them; insomuch that I despaired almost of discovering any thing that day; whenas God put it into my mind to take out a Prayer-book called the Hours of our Lady, which I had in my Packet: and turning my self to the *Turk*, who having dined *gratis*, was of the best humour imaginable: *Mu-*
stapha

stapha (said I unto him , for so he was called) , we Christians have a Custom amongst us , whenever we meet together , to say certain prayers which our Religion orders us : wilt thou give us leave at present to pray to God out of this book ? with all my heart (replied he) pray as much as thou wilt. And thereupon he took the Flaggon, and drank once more a good draught of Wine, although according to his Religion it was counted a great sin. Then seeing my self in a good way, I opened my book, and said in the Arabick Tongue, Bissmylah, which signifies In the name of God. At this word the Turk touching his Turbant, said , *Ab good word !* I went on, and making a shew of reading (mine eyes

eyes being fixed upon my Book) I said in our Countrey Language (which the *Turk* did no ways understand, and which the most part of my Companions understood in a competent manner) : *My dear Comrades, I made use of the occasion of this repast, to communicate to you a design whereon our liberty depends. If you approve of it, to every proposition that I shall make, say, with a bow of your head at the same time, Em challah, that is to say, And it please God. And if you shall find any thing which you think cannot, or ought not to be done, you shall say Straffilla, which is as much as to say, God forbid: and so afterwards I shall propose other means according to your liking. By this stratagem we may* (under

(under pretence of praying to God) deceive this Turk that spies our actions: And I am apt to think, that hearing us oft pronounce that adorable Name, and seeing us lift up our eyes to Heaven, he will easily be perswaded that we are in this holy exercise.

Whereupon I proposed to them all the Enterprize in the order that I had projected it, and in what manner, and when it seemed good to me to execute it. All which was so conformable to their sentiments, that at every article lifting up their eyes towards Heaven, they said all with one consent, *Einthalla*. Even the Turk himself, being mollified by the very prayers which he thought we made, put himself into a posture of praying

praying after his fashion, saying, *Allah be ill allah Mehemned Resall allah*; that is to say in *Arabick*, *There is no other God but God, and Mahomet his Prophet.*

After dinner the *Scribes* returned each one to his *Galley*, and as we had agreed among ourselves, communicated the *Enterprise* in gross only to the *Vogavans* (or chief *Rowers*) of each *Bench*, enjoining them to keep the *Secret* till *Friday* following, when they might discover it to all the rest of the *Slaves*.

Friday amongst the *Turks*, is what *Sunday* is amongst the *Christians*. Now it was the consideration of the time which these *Infidels* employ in *Praying* in their *Mosches*, or *Temples*, which made

us chuse it as more fit than any other for this our design.

This day so much desired, being arrived, and a little while after those who from the top of their Towers are appointed to call the people together, had ceased, judging that the greatest part of the *Turks* were at their Prayers; I arose bolt upright upon the highest part of the Bench that I belonged to, and cryed out many times with all my might, *Vive St. Jean & fuora Cadena*, for that was the word we had agreed upon. Upon this very moment the 1250 slaves of the *Levant* readily repeated the same words, crying out in a horrible manner, and making a most dreadful noise with their Chains, they laid hold of all the

Agabys

Agabys or sticks that support the Tents of the Gallies, and rushing with fury upon the Soldiers, knocked down all them that put themselves in a posture of defence. The rest being surpris'd, and troubled at the unlooked-for insurrection, cast themselves in a desperate manner into the Sea, and intrusted that pitiless Element with their Lives and Liberties, which we wou'd have taken from them. In the mean while the Scribes unchaining in great haste the *Vogavants*, in regard they were the stronger, and part of them unloosing the Chains of their Companions, whilst the others fight against the *Turks*, in less than half a quarter of an hour the five *Chiourmes*, or five Seats or Benches of Rowers,

ers, were freed from their Fetters. Then it was that this good beginning putting courage into all their hearts, in a little while they fully defeated the Guardians of the Galleys.

This being done, we laid hold of their *Cimeters*, and those who had none, provided themselves of sticks, *Agaby's*, and pieces of the Banisters of the Galleys which we had broken.

When I saw that they were all ready, I cryed as loud as I could, *Fuora*. At this instant we went out of the Galleys excepting 100 men, who stayed to guard that wherein we were resolved to embark our selves.

All the Sentinels in the mean time having seen our Combat
from

from the top of their Towers, had advertised the Town thereof, in-
 somuch as at the moment we be-
 gan to march towards the Maga-
 zin, the Cannon of the Castles
 and of the Town were discharg-
 ed upon us, but slew few of our
 men; the opposition that we
 found at the dore of the Maga-
 zin, was much more great. About
 200 *Turks* that were most con-
 cerned in our flight, were come
 forth of the City first of all, and
 by a continual firing of their Mus-
 kets, killed above a hundred of
 our men in a trice. Nevertheless for
 all their resistance, we so invelo-
 ped them, that I believe there
 hardly escaped ten of them.

Afterwards the dore of the
 Magazine being forced open, 200

C

of

of our men loaded themselves with fifty pair of Oars. Those that remained, made an alley, by standing in two ranks, and caused them to march in the middle of us with all speed imaginable. Now it was, that the *Turks* running thick-and-threefold out of the Town, and coming upon us, put us almost in a condition of being able to go no further : The Combat began again afresh much more furiously than before. Stores of our people, even those that carried the Oars, fell down dead by their continual firing. But in regard that we fought not only for liberty, but also to shun those horrible punishments which we were sure to bear if we fell again into their hands, it is no wonder

if we passed through every difficulty that opposed our March. And although the enemies were much more than we, and encreased every moment, yet we entered (in despite of all their attempts to the contrary) into our Galley, after that we had killed above four or five hundred of their men. It is true, that an equal number of ours, near upon the matter, lay dead also upon the place.

Being now embarked, about Eight hundred of us, the Oars were fitted with an incredible promptitude, and with a thousand shouts of joy we began to Row with a fury that can't be comprehended.

What an agreeable spectacle

was it for us to see all the people of *Alexandria* run together to the shore-side ? What joy was it to us, to see our selves free by so honourable an Adventure, and to revenge our selves in this manner of them who had caused us to suffer so much, thus robbing them of that which was most dear to them ? But this beginning was too happy for slaves : the consequence must be attended with a different success, to moderate the excess of our joy.

We set forwards with the transport and efforts of Fugitives : We were already almost out of Cannon-shot, whenas with one shot which came from a Tower, the Main-Mast of our Galley was cut off, and fell into the Sea.

Im-

Immediately seven or eight of us betook our selves to one of the small Boats attending upon the Galley, to regain and fit this piece which was so important to us.

While we were in this employ, those of our people who governed the Cannon, having a mind to fire as frequently as they could, charged with so much precipitation, that they scattered up and down in the Galley almost as much powder as they made use of; insomuch as when they were firing against the Town, it happened by sad misfortune, that the fire of our Cannon getting hold of the powder which was scattered up and down, and afterwards also of some Barrels of

powder which were not far off, the Galley was in a moment all on a fire. Those which were at the Stern above us, thinking all lost, betook themselves to the small Boat with us.

In this confusion we were separated from the Galley a pretty handsome distance; and that which contributed to our ruine, was, that a great wind arose, which drave us back towards the Haven; and night came on apace, which robbed us of the sight of the Galley.

In this strange extremity, any condition seemed more tolerable to us, than that of returning into the state of slaves. We sailed with so much force, that notwithstanding all the fury of the wind, which

which was contrary to us, we made a shift to reach the main Ocean.

About midnight we perceived near us a Barque of the same bulk with ours, and which went the same way. After that we were some time in doubt what it might be, we at length knew that it was our second Cague or small Boat, wherein many of our company had cast themselves, following our fortune, and to avoid the peril wherein they thought themselves to be by the fire, which took hold of the Galley; which nevertheless was not much endamaged, and was saved (as afterwards we came to understand) in *Candy*, with the rest of the slaves that were therein. And forasmuch as the Sea was very rough

and tempestuous, we durst not come near one another, only we cried one to another as loud as we could, that we should not separate our selves, but keep the same way.

Thus we continued our course forwards, although it were with very great difficulty. The break of day beginning to appear, we hoped that the weather would become more favourable; but far from this good luck, the wind increased rather about Sun-rising; insomuch as whatever we could do (it being impossible for us to keep our course) we were constrained to strike sail, and leave our selves wholly to the mercy of the wind, vvhich cast us upon a place called *Cape Blanc*, some few leagues from *Alexandria*, and there

there split our Vessel.

What sudden change was this, of so advantageous and favourable a beginning ! Scarcely did we set sight of our Liberty, but she fled away from us, and left us in the Country of our very Enemies, of our Judges, and of our Masters, from whom we expected little compassion in our miseries. We were so cast down and troubled, as well with this consideration, as with our weariness and hunger, that we were near upon an hour lying upon the ground, before we testified any care either of life or death, of liberty or slavery.

At last a *Vogavant* that was of *Russia*, being a very sturdy and courageous fellow, rising up, My
Com-

Companions (said he), never had we more need of a good heart, than at present : we must arm our selves with resolution : there is nothing lost if we will but labour with diligence. Of our two Barks which you see split there, we may make one which may contain us all : and as for victuals , those that are the stronger amongst us, must go and search out for some upon the Land, though it be with the peril of their life. Courage therefore, my Brethren, and let us not suffer our selves to be cast down with sorrow , which can't restore us our liberty.

This discourse caused us to recollect our selves a little , and to take heart. All of us rose up, and having made a review of
of

of our company, we found our selves to be fourscore and thirteen, whereof fifty were sent to seek out for Provision under the conduct of the *Russian*, whilst the rest were employed to gather together the reliques of our shipwrack, and make thereof one Barque, which was almost in a condition to be made use of that very evening.

Whenas our company returned from their quest of provision, the Countrey thereabouts being desert, & uninhabited, they brought back nothing but Dates and Carobs (or St. *Johns* bread) and other fruits of the Countrey, and that in so small a quantity, that it could not serve at the furthest for above three days, for so many
as

as we were. The next day the Tempest being much encreased, and there not being any likelihood that it would quickly cease, we were in an inexplicable trouble about what course we should take.

The Barque was made ready, as much as the weather, the place, and the want of Utensils and other necessary things would permit. But to set forth to Sea at such a time as it was, this was to precipitate our selves to a certain death: and then on the other hand, to wait till the wind changed, it was no less perillous. For it was thought (and truly we were not deceived therein) that in all probability our Patrons seeing the danger we were in, would
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be easily perswaded that we should either return back, or be cast upon some coasts of *Egypt*, and that so they would not fail to send in the quest of us. To return to *Alexandria*, had been to seek out our execution ; and if we should leave the Sea, and take our journey southward, we should cast our selves into the hands of certain *Alarbes*, Hereticks of the *Mahometan* Religion, that hold it as an article of their faith, That he amongst them that kills a *Christian*, infallibly gains Paradise. What must we do then ? After much consideration it was at last resolved, that it being the surest way to leave *Alexandria* as much as we could, we should set forward towards *Tripolis* of *Barbary*,

bary, along that Coast ; and that we should leave the common Road a little on one side, and that we should take our marches only by night.

Thus it was determined, and thus executed. We left therefore our Bark behind us, and took our journey vvith that small proyision vvhich vve had. Some proposed it as expedient to go and get more first ; but for fear of being discovered if vve should stay longer in that Countrey, and under a hope of finding more of those fruits in our journey , vve neglected this advice, vvhich nevertheless vve repented of a hundred times afterward. For at the end of three or four days, we saw, together with the end of our proyision,

vision, our misery commence
 a-new more cruel than ever be-
 fore. The more we set forwards,
 the more vve found the Countrey
 desert, dry, and destitute of all
 Commodities; no Water, no Fruits,
 no Inhabitants, but Lyons, Ty-
 gers, and other the like furious
 creatures. In a word, vve vvere
 reduced to that extremity, that
 vve must eat nothing but grass
 during some days: and thus be-
 ing vveakned by this ill nourish-
 ment, as also the vvant of vvater,
 and the tiresomness of our jour-
 ney, still as vve vvvent along, there
 continually dyed some one or
 other of our company, of them
 vvvhich vvvere of the vveakest
 constitution; insomuch that the
 eighth or ninth day after our ship-
 vvreck,

vvrack, there vvas remaining not above eight and tvventy of the fourscore and thirteen that vve vv ere at first. The hunger and cruelty of some *Russians* that vv ere in our company , vvas so great, that having perceiv'd a little *Negro* that ran avway from them, and clambered up a high rock to save himself, vvhen they had at last . caught hold of him, they cut him into morsels, and roasted him by little and little in the Sun, and aftervvards eat him.

Thus still advancing tovwards *Tripoli*, vve began to find the soil more fresh and grassy, vv hich made us think that there vvas Water not far off. To conclude, making tovwards tvvo great *Palm-trees* vv hich

which were on the left hand, five or six hundred paces from the Sea, we found there-under a very fair spring of fresh water, and very clear; thus with a joy that can't be explained, we quenched our thirst, and rested our selves above three hours.

At the very moment that we were ready to part thence, and to pursue our journey, we perceived from the side of *Alexandria*, a body of Horse which made towards us: we easily imagining what it might be, thought our selves utterly undone if we were discovered: and forasmuch as the coast thereabouts where we lay, was destitute of any thing that might favour our flight without being perceived, we concluded

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that

that we must continue lying close in the same posture as we were, and that it may be those people might pass by without seeing of us : in effect, we saw them make their way upon the shore side, without turning in the least to that side on which we were.

They were already over-against us, or rather somewhat beyond us: We said one to another, *Now we are safe.* But at this very moment we saw two Horse-men separate themselves from the rest of the Troop, and come a hand-gallop towards us.

Now therefore judging either our flight or defence to no purpose, we put our selves in a posture neither of the one nor of the other. Thus these Soldiers
having

having perceived us, and knowing us to be those that they looked for, made a sign to the rest of the Troop to come on ; and immediately one of the two, whom I knew to be a Runagate of *Ci-four* in *Provence*, said to us, *Ab poor wretches ! your fortune had been much less cruel, if you had sunk to the bottom of the Sea in the midst of the Tempest, than to fall again into our hands.*

Scarce had he made an end of this fair complement, when the whole Body invironed us, calling us a thousand *Rognes* and *Rascals*, and testifying a very great joy for having found us again. Those that were the most devout of the number, went aside, and performed their *Sala*, which is their ordinary

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prayer,

prayer , to thank *Mahomet* for this happy success of their search.

These *Barbarians*, which were about 150 (and the same number were gone, as we understood, on the other side *Alexandria*, towards *Rosette*) bound us immediately ; that is to say, our hands behind our backs. And after they had dined, and rested themselves about an hour, and had given us some Beans , which we eat upon the ground, like horses, being not able to make use of our hands: They loaded us four and four in a company upon Camels, two on each side, as Faggots.

In this deadly posture, some hours past in journeying along: but at last these cruel guides perceiving that many amongst us
were

were not able to continue long in this posture without being killed, set us upon the ground, commanding us to follow them a foot, although we were indeed very weak and tired. The fear of being put upon the Camels again, made us force our selves as much as we could, insomuch that at the beginning we travelled pretty well But because their Horses and Camels went a good pace, we could not resist a weariness which quite overwhelmed us ; so that we were fain to declare to the *Turks*, *That it was impossible for us to follow them :* And they imagining that blows would do that upon us which spurs did to their Horses, they gave us good store of Bastinadoes

for to make us march on the faster. Our weakness having render'd this violent remedy unuseful, they were at last constrained to let us travel in such manner as the condition vvherein vve were would permit us to do. Many days were past wherein we had travelled eight or ten leagues a day, not having any thing else but Beans for our sustenance, which we eat as I told you upon the ground, after the same manner as Horses eat their Oats.

Being arrived at a place vvhether some of the *Arabes* had their residence, they staid to make their repast, and rest themselves at a *Dowars* vvhich vvas not far off. The *Dowars* in *Africa* are for the most part fourscore or a hundred

Tents

Tents made of Goats hair, ranked in order very near to one another, and set round in such a manner, that they take up a great deal of ground by their circumference. Under each Tent dwells a Family of the *Alarbes*; and their whole society is as it were a movable Town: for in regard there are in those Countreys great store of vvasse Lands, and uninhabited, vwhen they are a vveary of staying in one place, they go to another.

It was in one of these *Dowars* that vve staid, as I told you before. The Men and the Women are all naked, vwithout testifying any sign of shame thereof. We were a little astonished thereat, forasmuch as it vvas a thing not

very ordinary in those coasts. But our miseries vvere at such an extremity, that vve little considered those of others, neither had any list to trouble our selves vvith those things that did not concern us.

So soon as ever these *Alarbes* savv us in a condition so deplorable, they gave us to understand that they had pity of us; especially the Women (vvho are commonly more compassionate than the men in all places) tenderly pitied us , and made vvhat haste they could to bring us something to eat. Their Charity truly vvas very abundant tovvard us. It had been a long time vve had eaten nothing that vvas either good or warm, insomuch that we filled our
bel-

bellies so full with many pots of good Rice which they had set before us, that we were e'ne ready to burst; and if the want of food had before made us sick, for this time the excess of it made us so much more; nevertheless there was not one of us that dyed.

This our journey continued under our ordinary sufferings, until we came to *Pompeys Pillar*, which is not far from *Alexandria*. There while they staid to rest themselves and eat, a Horseman went to the City, to carry the news of our recovery, insomuch that a great number of people of both Sexes, and all ages, came to meet us out of curiosity, and for to revile us. The Wives and Children, and other kinsfolk of those

those we had killed in the combat, were the first of all; and being not content to overwhelm us with revilings, they had also stoned us to death, if the *Turks* that conducted us, had not hinder'd them.

At last we arrived at the City, being as well tormented with the Hues and Cryes of the people, as with the Severities that were past, and with the fear of what was to come. So soon as we were all made safe, and had our chains put upon our legs, we were since told, that those that were interested in our return, held a Councel; and forasmuch as the passions of these people were different, the advices of what they should do with us, were different also: Those that
 were

were rich and cruel, concluded upon our death, and preferred the pleasure of revenging themselves, before a small advantage of their own. Those amongst the interested persons that were poor or covetous, being not able fully to satisfy their revenge, without doing themselves some inconvenience in regard of their profit, gave counsel that they should bastinado us, but that with such moderation, that the Fugitives might be punished, and their profit preserved. Some others being somewhat more kind in appearance, but in effect no whit less cruel, said, that we were punished enough by the evils which our flight had caused us to suffer; and that if so be there wanted any thing

thing to the expiation of our Crimes, the labours either of the Earth or of the Galleys might make it up. My *Patron*, as being one of the most powerful amongst them, at last re-united all their opinions in his own, which was to send us back to the Oars, to make us find our punishments in serving of them, more than ever we had done before.

Now behold we are again at the Oars ; after some days employed in the preparation of our departure from thence, we sailed slowly towards the *Archipelago*. During this Voyage , we began to repent of our flight, by reason of the doubling of our labour and blows, and the cutting of us short in our ordinary provision.

This

This cruel treatment was the cause that when we arrived at *Pacomo*, a small desert Island, neighbouring to *Anatolia*, we were the most part of us nothing but skin and bones.

We anchored in a kind of Gulf, whose Banks were of an easie access, and covered with Woods that were pretty thick : And forasmuch as the mind of one that is in slavery, is hardly ever employed about any thing so much, as the seeking out of some way or means of saving himself; it is not a thing to be wondred at, if I meditated on a second flight, being founded on the circumstances of the place and night that now approached. All seemed easie to me, provided

I

I were but freed of my Chains ; and this indeed was the greatest difficulty, and the most important point, in regard that I despaired in a manner ever to accomplish it for want of Utensils necessary hereunto. Nevertheless, feeling my Legs, I perceived that my Patrons severity in his punishing me by so many Bastinadoes, and my fasting, had even given me a means of unchaining my self.

In effect, the night being come, and it being very dark, command was given that every one should take his short Night-Coat, and go to sleep. And in regard that while they are a preparing themselves for this purpose, there is commonly a great noise and hurly-burly in the Galley, I took occasion

sion, after I had put on my Night-Coat, to try what I could do (during that clinking of chains) to get my foot loose from mine : I succeeded well therein, but not without great pain to my self, by reason of the ankle bone that hinder'd my Chains from coming off.

This done, I put my self in such a posture as the rest were in, but with a design of employing my self to a much better purpose. You know (Sirs) that there belongs to each Bench a place with a very large hole for the necessity of the body; the only liberty that is given us in the Gallies to move any where, is to go to this place when we have occasion; and it is for this purpose also that the

the Chain is as long as the Bench. Now therefore so soon as I perceived that all were asleep excepting the Sentinels, who usually are no where else but at the fore or hind deck, I rose up to go to this place, crying out as loud as I could, *Ala banda* (this is the word with which they are to give notice of it, upon pain of being bastinado'd).

Being therefore seated thereon, I gently lift up my Night-Coat by little and little, somewhat higher than my head; and so staying it upon two small sticks, which I fixed upon two planks, I found that it could stand so without my aid, and that by the favour of the night it might easily deceive the eyes even of the Sentinels themselves.

selves: this conceit being fitted in such a fort, that it seemed to be my self all the while, and did likewise hinder them from seeing what I did underneath. First I got my Legs through, afterwards all the rest of my body, without any great difficulty; and afterwards swimming with as little noise as I could (and as softly, we being between two waters), I happily at last got to land without being perceived in the least, leaving behind me my Night-Coat, which without doubt was severely threatned with Bastinadoes for being too long upon the Stool.

So soon as I came to land,

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I

I betook myself as soon as
 possibly I could to the Wood
 to hide my self therein, and
 to wait for the day, which
 appeared a little while after;
 for it was about that time of
 the year when the nights are
 the shortest. Afterwards tak-
 ing my progress continually
 from the place where I left
 the Galleys, in a few hours
 I perceived my self on t'other
 side of the Isle; and I was
 so lucky, as to meet with a
 Vessel of *Maltha* that had ar-
 rived there to take in water,
 the Captain of which took me
 aboard with a testification of
 much joy, and gave me both
 Clothes and other things, where-
 of I had great need: for when

I took my flight, I had nothing on me but my Galley-drawers, and a little Doublet of Canvas without sleeves.

That I may not be too tedious in my Relation, We happily arrived at *Maltha*, from whence a little while after I parted in a Vessel that was bound for *Provence*, which after ten or twelve days sail, arrived most happily at *Ciontat*, my dear Countrey. I leave you to judg of the joy that I had therefore, after so long and so cruel a slavery. My Mother, who by chance was standing on the shore-side when I landed, was ready to dye for joy so soon as I had made my self known to her, foras-

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much

much as she saw me return back again alive, and in good health, after that she had so many times bewailed me, as one that was dead.

I admired the change that Fortune and Death had caused in that Town in a few years space; some that I had left poor, were become rich; and many that were rich, were become poor. The greater part of those which I knew, were dead; and their place was filled up with others that I knew not at all, and whom I had left in their infancy, or such as were not at that time born. In a word, All things in my Country appeared in another manner than was the Idea which I preserved in my mind of it. You

You may imagine perhaps (Gentlemen) that my Adventures are come to an end, in regard that I am returned to my Fathers House, and that there is little likelihood that after I had escaped so great perils, I should engage my self another time in an occasion of falling into the like again. But I told you, that my Trade was to go to Sea, and those that are accustomed to this sort of life, are quickly a weary of the Land, and know not how to employ themselves therein. The Dangers, the Traverses, the Slaveries, Death it self, which present themselves so often to them, are so far from discouraging them, that on the contrary they seem

to add I know not what kind of Charms that attract them the more. 'Tis a kind of life, full of various delights, and continual changes; to day you see one Nation, to morrow another quite contrary in manners, habits, customs, and religion; other Climates, different fruits and wiles; and in a word, all is (as it were) new, and that is it which renders this Maritime life very divertizing; for as you know, man naturally loves alteration; How abundant and prosperous soever the fortune is which he at present possesseth, if his life be not diversified, even his own happiness disgusts him.

Thus therefore I had not been
long

long at *Ciontat*, taking my ease, but this repose cloi'd me, and I wished for some occasion to present it self, that I might return again to Sea ; in regard, that besides all this, I thought my self fit for nothing upon land : At last I lighted upon a Vessel, which was bound for *Alexandrette* ; they took me in *Pilot* to conduct it: the Voyage was prosperous ; and returning to my Country again, and finding a *Holland Vessel* ready to set Sale for *Alexandria*, I embarked my self therein also, as *Pilot* ; and we performed our Voyage hither in three Weeks time.

Some days after our Arrival there, there came an order to

the *Bashaw* of Egypt, from the *Grand Signior*, to lay an Imbargo on all the Christian Vessels that were found at that time in the Port of *Alexandria*, that so they might make use of them to carry Men and Ammunition for one Voyage only. Thus instead of lading our Ship with Merchandize, to return back again (as we hoped to do), our Ship was filled with Soldiers, to be carried to *Rhodes*. The Wind was favourable enough to us; we arrived there in few days.

Having weighed Anchor, I understood that *Murdhat* my Patron, out of whose hands I had escaped, was at that time *Bashaw* of that Isle; and that he had his residence therein.

I confess that this news surprised me, and astonished me much; and I was yet the more troubled, when I was told, that he already knew (I don't know by what means) that I was in the Port.

After that I had a little considered what I should do in this encounter, knowing that I could not escape out of his hands, if he had a design of doing me any harm; I thought it better for me to prevent him, and to cast my self into the hands of his mercy, rather than to stay till he sent for me; and that I might the better dispose him to my pardon, I entreated a certain *Turk* of Quality, with whom I entred into acquaintance in our passage, to go to him a little be-

before me, and to speak to him in my behalf.

Whilst this *Turk* went to do me this good office, I borrowed of the Captain, and the Principal men of the Ship, all that was worthy making a present of, engaging my self to give them what money they desired for it. I had also for my own particular some thing of curiosity; to wit, fine Linnen-Cloth, Glasses, a Watch, and some other knacks. I made them up all very neatly in a basket, which I carried upon my head; and in this equipage I went my way with a resolution to accost the *Bashaw*. When I came near him, he was walking in a Gallery, and talking with several people that were round

round him: Being about two paces distant from him, I laid my basket upon the ground, and kneeling down, kissed the hem of his Garment; saying to him, *Sultan, I come to cast my self into your hands, with all that I am worth in the world, which you see in this basket; you are my Patron, dispose of it all, and pardon me.* Long while it was, that he looked upon me haughtily, without speaking a word to me, or making any sign that I should rise up: At last shaking his head a little, and putting his hand on his side, *Ah Cane, Cane!* said he to me; there he stopt (his eyes being fixed upon me), and afterwards addressing himself to them that were near him; *Be-*
hold

hold a little (says he to them)
how great the boldness is of this
dog, to present himself to me, after
the injury that he hath done me,
in making me lose my Galley. Call
Issauf Aga hither to me, (pursued
he) (this was his Lieutenant)
when he was come, Well Issauf
Aga (said he) there's our man
in our hands, what shall we do
with him? Go, let them give him--
---At this word, Let them give
him, I thought my self a dead
man, not doubting in the least,
but that it was the number of
Bastinadoes that he meant: Let
them give him all that he stands
in need of. Afterwards, looking
upon me kindly, with a smiling
countenance. Rise up Lewis (con-
tinued he) thou hast done nothing
but

but what thou oughtest to do ; and I love thee the more for it, and I will shew thee as much, in doing thee good ; although thou hast made me lose more than threescore thousand Piasters. He would needs know afterwards, in what manner I escaped the second time, and all that happened to me afterwards. I told him the whole story in particular, and above all the adventure of the Night-Coat made him laugh, and he had the goodness, even to tell me, that when I had escaped out of the Galley, the Comit (being an Officer) thinking to punish me ; after many threatnings, because I did not return back again into my place at the Bench, gave great blows with

with his stick upon the Night-Coat, which making it to tumble down, he was greatly astonished, when he saw that I was not under it.

Afterwards I informed him in what a condition my affairs were; and having told him, that I was only Pilot in a Ship, he gave me a very fair *Polacque*, which he had in the Port, bidding me go, and get my livelihood with this Vessel; telling me withal, that *in whatsoever ports of the Sea I should hear that he was, that I should come to him, and that he would do me what good he could.* Having said these words, he went his way, and *Issanf Aga* carried me to dinner, and afterwards gave me the possession of the *Polacque*,
with

with which and the help of some Mariners, which were sent me by the Captain of the Vessel, whereof I was Pilot, we returned to *Alexandria*, where havng laden our Ship with what we had mind to, we set Sail towards *France*; & at last happily arrived at *Cioutat*, continually praising and admiring the generosity of so good a *Patriot*.

In a word (Gentlemen) to conclude this Narration : I will cut short, and only tell you, that two or three years were past, wherein making several Voyages to the principal parts of the *Mediterranean*, I got with my *Polacque* some estate, and having learnt that the *Bashaw* my Patron, after his Term of being *Bashaw*

Bashaw of *Rhodes* was expired, went to *Tunis*, to be *Bashaw* also of that place; I resolved to make a Voyage thither. I can't express to you the kindness that he shewed to me, and the good will that he testified to me, when I went to see him, all the Merchandizes that I laded my Ship with for my ownshare, were exempt from paying ten in the hundred, being a Tax imposed upon the exportation of Commodities, which all others paid. I laded my Vessel with what I had a mind to, and for the height of his favour, he honoured me with a trust, which never had, and it may be never will have its parallel, that is to say from a *Bashaw*, towards a poor miserable person, such as
 my

my self. This was (if I be not mistaken) the third Voyage which I made to *Tunis*.

There remained now not above six months of the three years reign of this Bashaw. One day he caused me to be called to his Chamber, and said to me, *Lewis, since I have been Bashaw of this Kingdom, I have got together good store of money, which I have a design to send to Rhodes before my return thither, that so I may divide my Estate, because of the hazard of the Sea: and in regard there is no man in the world in whom I have so much confidence as in thy self, I put the better part of my Fortune in thy hands, without fearing any infidelity from thee.* Afterwards he shewed me 50 small Barrels with
F their

their heads open, which he told me was filled with Checquines, Sultanines, Pistols, and Piasters, and bade me to carry them to *Rhodes*, and to return back again as soon as I could conveniently.

I endeavoured at first to dissuade him therefrom, because of the small Forces which I had in my Vessel, and the risque that he would run in confiding in a man of so small value as my self, telling him, *That I greatly wondered how he could confide in me, seeing that I should scarcely be willing to answer for my self in an affair where the Temptation was so violent, and the Fortune so great and so certain.* But all my reasons not prevailing with him, part I must.

Thanks be to God, I performed

ed the Voyage without any ill accident ; I consigned the money at *Rhodes*, and returned to *Tunis*, where you may easily judg in what a manner I was received.

This Generous Lord having entertained me for some days at his House, at last gave me permission to return home ; and that I might have occasion to be sensible of his Liberality all my life long, he caused my Vessel to be loaded with Grain and other Merchandize, without costing me one Farthing.

Thus did I now set sail from *Tunis* with Goods enough to pass the rest of my life in a handsome manner. I already meditated with my self of a fair settlement in my own Countrey; and though it was

against my inclination, I projected to stay and fix my self therein. But I found by experience not long after, that the designs of man are badly laid, when they have no other prop to uphold them, but the inconstancy of the Sea. Scarcely had we lost the sight of the Coasts of *Barbary*, but a great wind accosted us with such a fury, that though we had no other sail but the smaller one of the Main-mast, we traversed the *Mediterranean* in a day and a half.

But this haste was our misfortune for when we were in sight of *Italy*, the storm became so great, that not being able to keep up our sails, nor to govern the ship, our Mast and our Sail-yard being broken

broken, we were cast upon the Coast that is towards *Via Regia*. The Vessel was shipwrackt, and all my Goods, and my fine projects of Fortune, were sunk down to the bottom of the Sea, being happy enough in escaping my self by swimming, with some of my Mariners.

Having repaired my self a little on the shore side, I took my way toward *Rome*, where I had some friends. I learnt at my arrival, that the *Pilot-Real* of the Popes Gallies was dead; and for as much as I was in some reputation for the knowledg of Sea-affairs, I obtained that place by the help of my Friends.

I have performed this Office near upon four years, and should have

have continued in it still, but that hearing that our King had a design to re-establish his Gallies as they were heretofore, I thought it my duty to leave all, to come and offer my Talent and my service to my lawful Prince. This is it (Gentlemen) that brings me hither with this Passport of his Holiness, and these Letters of Recommendation from Cardinal *Antonio* to Cardinal *Mazarine*. And forasmuch as I know that it is hard to come to the speech of his Eminence, I was a looking as I walked along in the place, for some acquaintance to counsel me what I should do; and as I was troubling my head about it, I did by good fortune meet with this Gentleman, with whom I lived heretofore

tofore some time at the Consuls
of *Tunis*.

Thus Captain *Lewis Marott* finished the recital of his Adventures : Some admired them; others praised *God* for his having deliver'd him from so many perils ; and all of them offered to serve him in what they were able: Thereupon they parted, to go each one whither his Charge called him. And some Months after, *Lewis Marott* had (not without some difficulty) the Office of *Pilot-Real* of the Gallies of *France* bestowed upon him, and was made known to the King of *France*, who honoured him with a very fair golden Medal, and gave him moreover a good sum of money,
to

to put him in a condition of serving him.

Here let us cease, and without any further curiosity, let us leave him to enjoy this his last good fortune, which he hath so well deserved.

F I N I S.



E R R A T A.

PAg. 3. Line 19. Read that *Marott*, p. 5.
 l. 8. r. *Cioutat*, and so throughout. p. 7.
 l. 2. r. *Baudrand*, p. 25. l. 13. r. *Ein challa*,
 p. 26. l. 18. r. *Ein challa*.

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